

## CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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Vacations among German military leaders seem to be growing in popularity. After these will come alphas.

The boll weevil has done very little damage to cotton this year. But old Sol took care to make up.

Somebody claimed the other day that Germany is already planning for the next war. Well, isn't the colonel?

In the skip-stop system, it is the would-be passenger who does the skipping to reach the appointed stop.

Raking in Hunns in batches of 10,000 makes it appear exceedingly doubtful whether the war will last through the winter.

Money is going at even on the American world series, but odds are offered freely on Foch, Haig and Pershing in Europe.

Again we are led to remark that the Hindenburg line looks just like any other mark on the map to the advancing allies.

There wasn't much surprise over the selection of Justice Landis for chief justice and the re-election of Gen. Thompson.

Sagaciously observes the Jacksonville Times-Union: "Prohibition crept awhile, but now it is running away with itself."

It has been suggested that the Germans have thoughtfully omitted to decree that the allies shall not pass the Hindenburg line.

While advising the people to eat more fish, the government is seeing to it that better supplies are made available to public demand.

Airplane mail service is to be established between New York and Chicago. Everything seems to be flying now—or getting ready to fly.

Some of us may await the final returns, but all the same, we commend Director McAdoo's efforts to take the railroads out of politics.

Uncle Sam seems to have arrived at the conclusion that, before he can help Russia, that country will have to learn to do something to help itself.

The new Czechoslovak government seems to be a nation without a country in which to operate. But there were two or three others already doing business.

It was once declared that a man who was not taxed could not feel properly patriotic. But the new war revenue bill has striven to remove all cause of complaint along this line.

An editor who approves the placing of other editors in the nonessential class may be considered as having "turned state's evidence."

Nearly everybody is now predicting that the war will end next year at the furthest. But we are not sure the boches can hold out that long.

Is it possible to effect any far-reaching administrative or economic reforms under our present constitution? There seems to be grave room for doubt.

Spain just seized one interned German ship to begin with, and then looked around to see what would be done about it. Spain is getting real nervy.

The old tiger Clemenceau had a fashion of saying that everything is satisfactory when things looked pretty blue to some of us. One can easily imagine how he feels now.

The Jacksonville Times-Union is in accord with our opinion in declaring that Henry Ford's whole life proves him a democrat, matters little what he may have called himself.

An editorial headline, "Cut out all bad money," recalls a time when money was not so plentiful—and Bob Taylor declared himself for silver and gold and a little good counterfeit.

All doubts concerning the loyalty of the Second District and J. Will Taylor, in particular, have been removed. The latter has received a letter of commendation from the colonel.

EARNINGS OF CONVICTS  
 The Birmingham Ledger urges the incoming legislature to take steps to prevent the working of convicts for profit to private interests or even to the state. It is the opinion of that paper that the earnings of the state's prisoners should inure to the benefit of their families.

The employment of convicts has long been a matter of political and economic discussion, and perhaps will be as long as there are convicts. There are many sides to the question, but there is a very general concurrence in the suggestion that their work should not be made a source of profit to private corporations. Sometimes, however, it has been impracticable to avoid this.

We have no conscientious scruples against requiring convicts to earn their keep. Their incarceration is a burden upon society at best. But we can agree with the Ledger that their net earnings, in the main, ought to go to their families, if they have any.

Probably more than half have no dependents. No vital principle of ethics will be fractured if these, in some manner, compensate society for the harm they have done.

We believe that a little fund ought to be accumulated out of every convict's earnings to be paid to him on his release. There will never be a time when he will need worse a little ready money to enable him to avoid returning to crime while he is looking for a job. This feature ought to be made an indispensable part of the parole law.

## WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN GERMANY?

Cyril Brown, well known Berlin correspondent of the New York World until our war with Germany and later stationed at Stockholm, has just returned home. He says that Germany has passed her zenith and lost her initiative, and that her morale is breaking and he believes that the social democrats will finally make themselves heard in the reichstag in a real protest against militarism.

He says that for the first time during the war the masses of the people have begun to lose faith in the Hindenburg-Ludendorff combination, which heretofore they have almost deified. There is as yet no demand for the pulling down of these commanders, because even the German peasant is a student of war and knows that the social staff is as able as any that could be installed, but there is more and more the conviction that Von Kuchemann spoke the truth when he said that they could not expect a decision by force of arms. A committee of the reichstag was assured by the military leaders last spring that from the million men brought from the eastern front victory could be secured through an attack. Consent was finally given, but now it is well recognized that the offensive failed. Foch's forces were stronger than anticipated. The much despised Americans also arrived. Much defeat would cause even more panic, but for a temporary easing of the food situation due to the harvest.

In the hearts of many Germans now is the secret terror that the fatherland will be invaded and there is a growing disposition to wiggle out of the threatened difficulties with a negotiated peace. How the Kaiser must reproach himself that instead of launching the tremendous blow in March he did not remain on the defensive and permit the peace sentiment, then ready for incubation among the allies to grow and fructify. If this had been done the German lines probably would occupy just about the same positions they now occupy and there would have been nearly a million more sturdy German youths with whom to beat off any attempt to approach the fruitful fields and fair cities of the Rhine valley.

If such a policy of defensive waiting had been accompanied with fair treatment of the Russian people and the governments formed of them, then public opinion might not be so bitter against Germany. But just as in all else during this encounter the Hun mind has shown itself utterly impervious to any knowledge of how the public sentiment is formed in other countries.

The world will insist that Germany must pay for its fling. The Junker hand which dictated the treaty of Brest-Litovsk also waved the sword for

the advance on March 21. The lust of conquest controlled in both instances. They that live by the sword shall die by the sword. So now the allies, even if approached with what once might have seemed fair peace terms, probably would refuse to receive any offer from a representative of the sole remaining claimant to a throne and authority under the principle of divine right of kings.

And even more than the Kaiser, the military system of Germany has been responsible for the punishment with which mankind has been visited. "Vow to the world because of offenses," and "vow to that man by whom offense cometh."

The United States has no selfish interest in the war except to bring about a safe peace. This may be assured through the establishment of popular, as against autocratic governments everywhere, and through the disarmament of Germany, after which we may be free ourselves to disarm.

To continue in preparation for another war, it has been estimated, would cost our country or Great Britain not two billion dollars a year but twenty billion a year. Society would be prostrated in the act. Great as have been the victories lately and improved as is the situation, we doubt if a complete German collapse is in immediate sight. Even though there seem signs of panic at their front, we must not yet delude ourselves with such hope. Such a debacle would be a surprise to military observers. We must remember that our preponderance in numbers is not yet sufficiently attained. If all other resources fail, the general staff may retire to the Rhine and with a line only one-half the length of that at present he would exact a heavy toll in our passage through. But the victory will come long before that. As soon as it is evident to the German people that Hindenburg's sword has been broken off, we look to see Cyril Brown's prophecy fulfilled. We shall find allies among the peasants and workmen of the enemy country, and in Bohemia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. By that time a new situation may have been brought about in Russia. But for the possibility that the general staff will organize an army of Russians the situation would be even more decidedly in our favor. But perilous as may be the far east to us, nevertheless Germany and its allies are decisively beaten, and it will only take time for that fact to sink in. When it does, something will happen in Germany, and then the president will have the opportunity to speak to the German people. A chastened Germany with Liebknecht at its head would find in Woodrow Wilson a sympathetic counselor.

## CALIFORNIA RICE GROWING.

The San Francisco Chronicle is interested in the California rice industry. It has been throwing one fit after another lately because the migratory bird law and some of the game regulations have permitted wild ducks from Canada to get a taste of California rice. We actually feared it might incur the penalties of the censorship and sedition laws in its resentment because the president didn't relieve the situation immediately if not sooner. But it is calmer now. It gives us a brief sketch of rice growing in that section.

According to the Chronicle, rice was probably grown in California soon after the gold discovery, but no record is left of the fact. In 1914, the University of California experimented in the matter on Sacramento peat lands, but the crop was planted too late and did not mature. In 1907, some land speculators tried rice growing on some of their lands, which they wished to sell, and a little later the department of agriculture manifested an interest. Then everybody wanted to try it, but the price did not seem remunerative. Recent developments are sketched by the Chronicle as follows:

"As late as last year our rice men were having difficulty in getting rice for their product, most of which found a market in the West Indies. There was no important home market until the near potato famine of last year brought attention to rice as a cheap substitute for the unobtainable potato. Under that impulse on March 5, 1917, rice was represented as having advanced from \$1.50 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds, but on April 25 the university people, although that price was said to be 'satisfactory to producers,' were advising growers to feed their rice to hogs. On May 9 there was a 'rice dinner' at the Cliff house, at which the guests were addressed by Mortimer Friedman, on behalf of the bankers, possibly anxious about their rice loans; Prof. R. L. Adams, of the state university, 'on behalf of the growers,' presumably anxious to realize on their crop; Dr. Washington Dodge, who was about to plant 3,000 acres of rice, 'on behalf of the medical fraternity,' and by others.

"As the result of that rice dinner, or from other causes, rice is no longer a drug in the market. There is demand for it from even the most remote of the wilds of the Dominion of Canada, fly thousands of miles to get a taste of it.

"Prices have kept pace with the demand for it as the food administration will permit, but by agreement, coupled with the knowledge that dealers probably would not be permitted to pay more, the price of rough rice at shipping points is held down to \$4.32 per 100 pounds, which is very different from \$1.50 per 100. And rice flour sells at wholesale from the mills at 39.5c per 100 pounds, as against \$5.56 per 100 for extra family flour.

"It would be hard to find another case in which results so good have come from the effort of an enterprising firm to get rid of some land which was yielding no profit.

The foregoing is but another story illustrating the versatility of the American soil and other resources when necessity or curiosity causes us to investigate them. And we say by no means reached the end of the chapter, though war exigencies are causing us to look about us more sharply than is our wont.

What has become of the water power bill? Has it been given another indefinite vacation?

Senator Gore is probably as indignant against war profiteers as any of us. Yet, if there had been no war, the senator would have found other projects of legislation than \$2.50 wheat and \$2 corn.

## "THE DOG NUISANCE."

A very pointed letter from Mr. N. I. Mayes, under the above caption, is printed elsewhere on this page. This letter sets forth truths that it is neither easy nor wise to ignore. Moreover, it depicts a situation that apparently must soon receive attention, if the world is still to have meat and clothing. The war has shown us the ragged edge of our resources as perhaps nothing else could.

We have frequently taken occasion to remark upon the necessity for growing more sheep in this country. The demand for clothing has been all the time expanding while the wool clip has actually decreased. Even cotton, in the presence of war's demands, seems no longer to be relied on. Even if the need were less urgent, it is not easy to understand the indifference to sheep raising. No other kind of livestock can be grown with such economic advantage, since their habits of close feeding reduce the cost of their keep to almost nothing.

Sheep would thrive in Tennessee, as indeed they would in most of the states, if they were only protected from the ravages of the dog. The department of agriculture has estimated that more than half as many more sheep as are now grown could be raised without adding a penny to the aggregate cost of operating the farms. Many farms which have none could support a few sheep and those which now have them could keep more. But the dog causes a hazard which, as Mr. Mayes shows, involves too great a risk.

In other countries, the American people are credited with being hard-headed and practical. This reputation is in a large measure deserved. But there are exceptions to nearly all rules. The fact that Americans raise millions of dogs which kill not only sheep but also the most valuable of their spinners, produces something useful, but are ravenous consumers, while they preclude the raising of sheep which produce both food and clothing, would make it difficult for these same Americans to pass in a school of economists.

Why, as Mr. Mayes pertinently inquires, should dogs be permitted to roam at large, destroying at will, when the liberties of other livestock, and even of man himself are restricted to conform to the public weal? Nearly all other livestock produce something we need, dogs only consume. How long shall this absurd situation be permitted to remain as it is?

## WHY NOT AGREE?

There is general regret expressed in the community that Col. Edmund Watkins has been compelled by a recent government ruling to the effect that employees of railroads shall not be candidates for office to retire from the race for state senator. Col. Watkins holds the responsible position of attorney of the Central of Georgia railway and he could not be expected to make the sacrifice of giving up that position in order to serve the public. Filling Col. Watkins' place on the democratic ticket will be a difficult matter. He had been nominated as a result of a popular movement in his favor and was the choice of a large proportion of the community. It would be difficult to select any one to succeed him, who is as well qualified for the office or who would give such general satisfaction. As politics is supposed to be adjourned, it is to be hoped that if it is found desirable to name a successor to Col. Watkins, it shall be done without contest or acrimonious controversy. Indeed, it would seem to be desirable, if such a thing were possible, that the two parties agree between themselves on one ticket, so that there shall be no fireworks over the legislative race in the November election.

There seems to be a bit of irony about the recent decision invalidating the new salary law. Significant is its holding that in eighty-three coun-



## TENNESSEE BRIEFLETS

Greenville.—President C. O. Gray of Tusculum college, has received a telegram from the war department at Washington stating that First Lieutenant Charles J. Hayden has been assigned to Tusculum as instructor of the military unit.

Cleveland.—Relatives of Beecher Bean in this city have word from him that he has been advanced to the office of corporal. Good for Beecher! He has plenty of name to balance most any sort of title. His registration name is George Henry Ward Beecher Bean. His friends will be glad to learn of his good fortune.

Rockwood.—The spectacle of girls taking positions of young men in Rockwood is one that will soon become common. Male help is becoming scarcer with the passing of each day, and business men are realizing that female help will have to be called in if business is to continue as usual.

Murfreesboro.—Murfreesboro is to have established this year a central high school designed to meet all requirements of a strictly A1 high school, an educational feature long needed. Boys and girls can now be kept at home and given the very best educational advantages.

A Peace That Will Endure.  
 (By Ex-Secretary of Navy Hilary A. Herbert, in New York World.)  
 The fathers greatly feared the breaking up of the world as it was. They feared that against this fear was the hope that out of the benefits of the Union would come a growth of union sentiment that would perpetuate it. And they were right. When the test of the strength of the Union did come in 1860-61 the majority in its favor was large enough to maintain it by force of arms, and the question of secession was settled. When the test of the strength of the Union did come in 1860-61 the majority in its favor was large enough to maintain it by force of arms, and the question of secession was settled.

Candidates in New York seem much more appreciative of women as citizens than does our neighbor, the Birmingham News. Each one is trying to convince them that he is a "better friend to them than the other fellow."

Calls for German reinforcements will probably continue to be more urgent and frequent, but whence are they to be had? There are limits even to German manpower, resources and ingenuity.

Under the old order, young sprigs of the English aristocracy offered the army, but the Springfield Republican has just noted the appointment of Godfrey Jones, who enlisted as a private four years ago, to be a brigadier-general.

We are not much inclined to dispute, as to the dates of the Revolution with the editor of the Knoxville Journal and Tribune, who is nearly old enough to remember them, but the surrender of Cornwallis was in 1781, not 1782.

## The Dog Nuisance.

Editor The News:  
 According to tabulated statistics of the sixty-six states, 105,000 sheep are killed by dogs every year.

It is claimed the production of sheep would increase 150 per cent. were it not that farmers are so discouraged by the dogs killing sheep.

Over 100,000,000 people in the United States must be clothed and fed. Our soldiers, sailors and allies must be kept warm. How can it be done when the estimate is that over 20,000,000 head of sheep are lost annually, on account of the ravages of dogs, that would otherwise be raised?

This is a big question that demands prompt action by Uncle Sam and every one else just now. Why should dogs be allowed to roam over farms, flocks, yards, everywhere, when horses, cattle, poultry and even people are not allowed to do so?

Men have been financially ruined by sheep-killing dogs, and every one so discouraged they do not try to raise sheep. Where will the people get woolen clothes to keep them warm? You can help by signing.

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## DR. JEWITT DISCUSSES

## PROBLEM DISEASED MEN

## TELLS OF STEPS TAKEN TO TREAT THEM.

## Explains Why Men With Venereal Disease Are Not Imprisoned Like the Women.

Much has been said about the treatment of diseased women, but apparently, according to the comments circulating around Chattanooga, very little, if anything, is being done to control venereal disease in men. Dr. R. A. Jewitt, of the Public Health Service, in charge of the male venereal work, when asked for a statement of the plans of the work of caring for diseased men, replied:

"I believe if the people knew what was being done in this line, there would be less comment and more co-operative effort on the part of the local people."

He stated that the diseased males were being required to take treatment just as the females were. Naturally, however, the program for handling the males must be different from that for the females. Women can be arrested, and are arrested, upon a charge of vagrancy, are examined and if found to be diseased are held under quarantine. This is done in order to protect the health of the community. Men, on the other hand, are not producers. The fact that a man usually infects but one woman, while in turn a woman infects many men, necessitates placing the greatest efforts in the control of the women. Most of the women do not work, and are not producers. With the men the situation is different. They work and produce. If not working, they are encouraged to do so, inasmuch as they usually have dependents on them, and the government needs the result of their labor. They can not be arrested on the ground that they infect soldiers, and no legal opportunity is offered to examine them except when under arrest for some other reason. These examinations have been made at the city and county jail of all men under arrest, in order to locate the diseased ones, and the ones found diseased are required to take treatment. There seems to be no other way of locating these cases except through co-operation of doctors, druggists, employers, social workers, or any others who may learn of these cases.

Dr. Jewitt gives information. Following Judge McReynolds' decision that venereal diseases are not contagious, a letter was sent out by the U. S. P. H. S. to doctors officially informing them that they would be required to report these cases in the future. A letter was also sent out to the medical profession, asking them to request that they do likewise. Although that was six weeks ago, Dr. Jewitt states that there have been but three cases reported in by the physicians, whereas he feels that there should be at least several a week. These cases have been sent to the clinics by employers and social workers, but not nearly as many as should be, providing more endeavor be made.

In all cases, diseased men when located, are required to place themselves under treatment at a clinic, or to show that they are under the care of a local doctor. If one is found who can not show this, he is given three days to place himself under treatment or be arrested. In order to give every advantage to the men for treatment, a male clinic is established by the local health department about four months ago at the county courthouse, and an inspection station on Market street for locating these cases especially through the railroad center, and another clinic is established in South Chattanooga to care for the men in this section, and three or four more of these clinics are to be established in different factory districts of Chattanooga within the next month.

A letter to the editor of The News last week inquired why diseased men were not forced to take treatment and went on to state that there must be two hundred cases walking around the streets of Chattanooga. Already treated cases are under quarantine, and treatment at the two government clinics and it is estimated that this number is a small minority of the number of cases which should be treated. If a man does not come back to the clinic for treatment upon the day set for him, a letter is immediately sent to him stating that if he does not report for treatment at the clinic as requested, and if he does not do so within three days, it will be necessary to place him under quarantine until cured. As a result of this letter the men report without delay and it has been necessary to make but few arrests to date. However, several men have been arrested for failure to report for treatment, and it will be necessary to place them under quarantine until cured. This situation brings up the same problem for diseased men which the city has been confronted with for diseased women. Namely, a place to confine them, and until such a place is provided, it will be impossible to hold but few men under arrest for treatment.

The big problem of the venereal work, explained Dr. Jewitt, is to locate the diseased men. The doctors should report all cases, without delay. Dr. Jewitt states that it will be necessary to compel them to do so, that it is the duty of the government to see that these health regulations are enforced and that the doctors are held responsible for their duty, but must keep it before them to aid the government. The idea is not to take the cases away from the doctors but to encourage the men to go to local doctors for treatment and in this way lighten the work in the government clinics. The druggists can also aid much in the problem by reporting to the health officials all cases of venereal diseases coming to them for medicine. It is quite customary for the druggists throughout the country to sell a medicine for venereal diseases without a prescription, and unfortunately there are many patent medicines advertised for these diseases and in selling such medicines this is done in violation of some state laws, and it is to be hoped that the druggists doing this will stop it and report their cases to the U. S. P. H. S. The medical examination board for treatment and in this way the regular examination of the men and are co-operating by referring them to the clinics.

## HAIR ON FACE

## WHAT CAUSES IT

It has been proven by the world's greatest authorities that it stimulates and increases hair growth to merely remove it from the surface of the skin. The only successful way is by electrolysis. Only genuine DeMire's has a money-back guarantee in each package. At toilet counters in 60c, 75c and \$1.00 sizes, or by mail from DeMire's, 123th St. and Park Ave., New York.

## VETERANS MARCH WITH

## DEPARTING SELECTMEN

## Eighty-Two Limited Service Men Entrain for Camp Wheeler, Macon.

Tuesday night eighty-two limited service selectmen, who departed for Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., were met by the greatest ovation of their lives as they marched in parade through the streets before final departure. The real estate men who had charge of affairs, did themselves proud, and the departing men were treated royally. Headed by six policemen and ending up with members of the military police, the departing selectmen, the Shriners' band and the old war veterans who marched so proudly down the street, were assured of plenty of marching room.

Large crowds lined both sides of the street along the line of parade, and as the departing selectmen entered the station dense crowds surged up to the gates in an eager attempt to bid one more farewell to the departing one.